CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Four Hundred Years of Printing

1584 ~ 1984

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library October 21, 1985 - January 3, 1986

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University of Toronto

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In 1984 Cambridge University Press celebrated four hundred years of continuous activity. Although the first book bearing the University's imprint appeared in 1584, printing in Cambridge actually began somewhat earlier. In 1521 Johann Laer or Lair, commonly known in England as John Siberch, a native of Siegburg, near Cologne, established a press in Cambridge. Within a year he is known to have printed twelve Humanist texts, including two by Erasmus, with whom Siberch was acquainted. With Siberch's return to the Continent in 1523 or 1524, no printing appears to have been undertaken in Cambridge for the next sixty years. In 1534 a major advance towards the establishment of a press was made with the granting of authority to the University, under Henry VIII's Charter, "to assign and elect ... three stationers and printers, or sellers of books ... to print all manner of books approved by the Chancellor". Yet having obtained Royal privilege to print, the University did not exercise it immediately. Preoccupied perhaps with the religious controversies of the period, and thwarted by opposition from the powerful Stationers' Company, established in 1557 to regulate and control the book trade, the University had to wait until 1583 before it was able to take the decisive step of appointing Thomas Thomas as its first printer. Thomas began operations in 1584, and since that time the office of "Printer to the University" has been filled without interruption, thus making Cambridge University Press not only the oldest academic press, a proud distinction it holds over Oxford University Press (established in 1585), but also the oldest printing and publishing house in the world still in existence.

Throughout its long and distinguished history Cambridge University Press has undergone many changes, occasioned partly by the internal policies and decisions of the Syndicate, as the governing body of the Press has been known since 1733, and partly by technical and economic developments within the book trade and publishing industry. The basic pattern of printing between 1584 and 1916, from Thomas Thomas to John Clay, remained essentially the same: the University, under the terms of its Charter, licensed up to three printers to produce books on its behalf. Within this basic relationship, however, some important changes have taken place. The most significant one came at the end of the seventeenth century when Richard Bentley was authorized by the Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, to reorganize the Press. Through Bentley's efforts the University acquired its own premises, type, and presses. At this point the University ceased to be merely the controlling authority over its appointed printers, and was well on its way to becoming a publishing house in the modern sense. This trend was continued in 1891 with the appointment of R.T. Wright to the newly created post of Secretary of the Press Syndicate. By investing increasing power in the Secretary, the University began the process of dismantling its existing commercial arrangement with its printer, at that time John Clay, in order to gain complete control over its printing and publishing. By 1916, when Clay died, the process was completed.

Although Cambridge University Press resembles a commercial publishing house, it differs in one important respect: its concern is not to make maximum profit, but to remain financially viable. Consistent with the aim of the University, the primary purpose of the Press is, and always has been educational, or in the words of its Statute, "the advancement of education, religion, learning and research".

The types of books printed at Cambridge to a great extent mirror the developments and currents of academic life, not merely in the University itself, but in the scholarly community at large. A high proportion of the output of the Press has always derived from the traditional curriculum at Cambridge: theology, philosophy, classics, and mathematics. In the first century of its activity theological works were especially prominent. Many of these early works were controversial, and reflected the Puritan outlook prevalent at Cambridge. The writings of William Perkins were enormously popular and became best sellers in their day.

Perennial best sellers for Cambridge University Press have always been the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. The privilege to print Bibles and Prayer Books, shared in England by Oxford University Press and the Royal Printer, was granted to the University of Cambridge by Henry VIII in 1534 and confirmed by Charles I in 1628. The first Bible issued at Cambridge was the Geneva version of the New Testament printed by John Legate around 1590 (the date is uncertain). The Authorized (King James) Version, first printed in London in 1611, was printed at Cambridge in 1629 by John and Thomas Buck and is notable for the rigorous editing which corrects the errors, omissions, and misprints of the hastily produced London editions. The 1629 Bible, as well as the folio Bible printed by Francis Buck and Roger Daniel in 1638, set the high standards of biblical editing for which Cambridge is renowned. Textual accuracy of the text is further maintained by the Cambridge custom, still in existence, of offering a reward of one guinea for each error detected in a Cambridge Bible or Prayer Book. Other notable Authorized Versions of the Bible printed at Cambridge include John Field's two-volume folio edition; Joseph Bentham's 1762 Bible, known as the "standard edition" because it was used by other printers for subsequent reprintings; and the magnificent 1763 Bible of John Baskerville. The first Prayer Book issued at Cambridge was printed by John and Thomas Buck in 1629. The Prayer Book printed by Baskerville, included in the exhibition, is perhaps the finest of the editions printed at Cambridge.

Another Cambridge best seller, this time from the field of classics, was Lily's Latin grammar, universally used in schools and colleges for several centuries. Also popular was Thomas Thomas's Dictionarium Linguae Latinae et Anglicanae, first published in 1587 and frequently reprinted by Thomas's successors. The most significant editions of the classics were produced during the Bentley era. The painstakingly edited and sumptuously printed texts of Virgil, Horace, Terence, Catullus, and others, and a splendid edition of Suidas's Lexicon, sought to emulate the editions produced by the great European scholar-printers. Bentley, himself a distinguished classicist, edited several texts, notably the 1711 edition of Horace included in the exhibition. Another eighteenth-century classicist enjoying a European reputation was Richard Porson, whose editions of Greek dramatists, including Aristophanes and Euripides, were printed at Cambridge from a beautiful Greek font named Great Porson Greek in his honour. In the late nineteenth century the Pitt Press series of prescribed texts for the school curricula included many Greek and Latin classics accompanied by scholarly commentaries.

In the field of science Cambridge's position is pre-eminent. The publication of scientific literature benefitted greatly from Bentley's reforms, as a consequence of which the facilities of the Press were made more readily available to members of the University wishing to publish their writings. The

results of this policy are particularly noticeable in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In mathematics the University's reputation is long standing, and many brilliant mathematicians, such as Isaac Barrow, Sir Isaac Newton, Charles Babbage, Augustus De Morgan, and Bertrand Russell, to name but a few, were Cambridge men. The second edition of Newton's Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica, a work which had a profound influence on scientific thought when it first appeared in London in 1687, was financed by Bentley and printed at Cambridge in 1713.

Building on the foundation laid by Newton, Cambridge's contributions to physics have been outstanding, particularly in the period following the establishment of the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics in 1871. Here such distinguished physicists as Lord Rayleigh, James Clerk Maxwell, J.J. Thomson, and Ernest Rutherford made their discoveries, many of which were announced to the world through the Press. Important contributions have also been made in chemistry, botany, biology, and medicine.

Although its reputation for literary studies has perhaps been somewhat overshadowed by that of Oxford, Cambridge has produced great works of literary scholarship, particularly in the area of Shakespearean studies, beginning with Richard Farmer's important treatise on Shakespeare's sources entitled, An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare (1767). This century has seen the appearance of the Cambridge Shakespeare, edited by A. Quiller-Couch and J. Dover Wilson. A New Cambridge Shakespeare is currently being published. Other landmarks of Shakespearean scholarship include H.G. Granville-Barker and G.B. Harrison's A Companion to Shakespeare Studies (1934) and Caroline Spurgeon's Shakespeare's Imagery (1935). Cambridge's supreme achievement in literary studies has been the publication of the Cambridge History of English Literature and the Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.

The twentieth century has also witnessed the publication of the Cambridge series of histories, produced by teams of scholars under expert editorial direction. The first series, the Cambridge Modern History, has been followed by the Cambridge Ancient History, the Cambridge Mediaeval History, and by the more specialized histories of Africa, China, India, Iran, etc. In addition the newer academic disciplines of economics, sociology, anthropology, archaeology, political science, and linguistics have also been well served by the Press.

The present exhibition grew out of a small display mounted on the occasion of a reception held at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library in October 1984 in honour of the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of Cambridge University Press. Many of the items displayed on that occasion are included in this exhibition. They are supplemented by other items that illustrate, as far as the collections in this Library permit, the evolution of Cambridge printing over the four hundred years of its distinguished history.

UNIVERSITY PRINTERS 1583–1984

1583	Thomas Thomas, M.A.
1588	John Legate
?	John Porter (before 1593)
1606	Cantrell Legge
?	Thomas Brooke, M.A. (before 1608)
1622	Leonard Greene
1625	Thomas Buck, M.A.
	John Buck, M.A.
1630	Francis Buck
1632	Roger Daniel
1650	John Legate the younger
1655	John Field
1669	Matthew Whinn
1669	John Hayes
1680	John Peck, M.A.
1682	Hugh Martin, M.A.
1683	James Jackson, M.D.
1686	Jonathan Pindar
1693	H. Jenkes
1697	Jonathan Pindar
1705	Cornelius Crownfield
1730	William Fenner
1730	Mary Fenner
	Thomas James
	John James
1740	Joseph Bentham
1758	John Baskerville
1766	John Archdeacon
1793	John Burges
1802	John Deighton
1802	Richard Watts
1804	Andrew Wilson
1809	John Smith
1836	John William Parker
1854	George Seeley
1854	Charles John Clay, M.A.
1882	John Clay, M.A.
1886	Charles Felix Clay, M.A.
1916	James Bennet Peace, M.A.
1923	Walter Lewis, M.A.
1945	Brooke Crutchley, M.A.
1974	Euan Phillips, M.A.
1976	Harris Myers, M.A.
1982	Geoffrey Cass, M.A.
1983	Philip Allin, M.A.

CASES 1 & 2: THE EARLY UNIVERSITY PRINTERS

THOMAS THOMAS

In 1583 the University of Cambridge appointed Thomas Thomas as its first Printer. Born in 1553, Thomas studied theology at King's where he became a Fellow in 1574. In 1581 he became executor of the estate of John Sheres, a prosperous Cambridge stationer and bookbinder, and by 1583 he had married Sheres's widow and acquired thereby a thriving stationery, bookselling and binding business with the University.

The Stationers' Company in London, concerned to protect its monopoly on all English printing, protested Thomas's appointment by seizing his newly purchased press and types. The University's Vice-Chancellor reminded the Company of the Royal Charter awarded by Henry VIII to the University in 1534 which gave the University permission to appoint its own printers. The equipment was released and an uneasy and temporary truce was reached.

By 1584 Thomas was printing the first books to be published for the University. He was immediately embroiled in controversy over several publications which reflected his own Puritan views and had not been approved for printing by either the Bishop of London or the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Stationers' Company also continued to protest Thomas's actions, charging that he was infringing its members' monopolies by printing such works as his Latin dictionary. The University supported Thomas, however, re-affirming his appointment in 1585/6 and steadfastly maintaining the right of University officials to authorize works for publication by the University Printer. By the time of his early death in 1588, Thomas had managed to publish twenty-one works, the majority being either theological or classical.

An Harmony of the Confession of the Faith of Christian and Reformed Churches. Newlie translated out of Latine into English. Also in the end is added the Confession of the Church of Scotland. Imprinted by Thomas Thomas [1586]

A collection of creeds used in the Protestant churches of France and the Low Countries, originally published in Latin at Geneva in 1581. Thomas Thomas printed this translation in the face of opposition from the Archbishop of Canterbury who attempted to have it suppressed. Permission to publish the work in London had already been refused and a recent Star Chamber decree forbade the printing of any work without authorization from the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. Although Archbishop Whitgift ordered the Cambridge Vice-Chancellor to stop the printing, the work was completed and distributed, thus demonstrating the determinedly independent course the Press was to pursue in the future.

Thomas Thomas. Dictionarium Linguae Latinae et Anglicanae. Cantabrigiae: Ex officina Thomae Thomasii [1587] Reprinted Menston, Eng.: Scolar Press, 1972.

Facsimile edition of the most important and influential book printed by Thomas Thomas -- his Latin dictionary. The work was based on two

earlier Latin dictionaries: Guillaume Morel's Verborum Latinorum cum Graecis Anglicisque (London: 1583) and Thomas Cooper's Thesaurus Linguae Romanae & Britannicae (London: 1565), but included additional material such as aids to pronunciation. It was the most widely used Latin dictionary of its time. Despite complaints from the Stationers' Company that its monopoly on the printing of dictionaries had been infringed, the work was an immediate success and was frequently reprinted, twelve further editions having appeared by 1644. Only two copies of the first edition are known, however. The copy reproduced in facsimile by the Scolar Press is in the Cambridge University Library.

JOHN LEGATE

In 1588, on the death of Thomas Thomas, John Legate was appointed University Printer. Legate was already a freeman of the Stationers' Company but as University Printer he was soon in opposition to the Company which pirated his works and charged him with infringing its rights. His publication of an edition of the Geneva version of the Bible in 1590 and 1591 was particularly contentious, as printing the Bible had been regarded as the special privilege of the Royal Printer, at this time Christopher Barker. Once again the University strongly defended its Printer, successfully appealing to Lord Burghley, Minister of State, and citing the 1534 Royal Charter.

In 1609 Legate returned to London, leaving his associate and eventual successor, Cantrell Legge, to manage the Cambridge part of his business. Legate had healed his breach with the Stationers' Company so successfully that by 1604 he had become Master of the Company and had married Christopher Barker's daughter. Legate retained his title of Printer to the University until his death in 1620, but did not publish for the University after 1609.

John More. A Table from the Beginning of the World to this Day. Printed by Iohn Legate and are to be sold in London, 1593.

A chronology of scriptural and historical, or "prophane", events. John More (d. 1592), former Fellow of Christ's, spent his life serving as minister of St. Andrew's church in Norwich where he was much revered and became known as "the Apostle of Norwich". At his death he left a number of theological works to be published posthumously by his successor at St. Andrew's, Nicholas Bownd.

William Perkins. The Works. Cambridge: Printed by Iohn Legate, 1608.

William Perkins (1558-1602), former Fellow of Christ's and a celebrated Puritan preacher in the 1580s and 1590s, was the University's first best selling author. Over fifty editions of his voluminous works were published between 1590 and 1618.

The title page of this work shows an early version of the Cambridge "alma mater" device which, with some variations, has been used on books printed for Cambridge University down to the present century. The device made its first appearance in an edition of William Perkins's A Golden Chaine, published by Legate in 1600. The emblem, showing a woman holding in

one hand a sun and in the other a cup into which drops fall from above, had been in use since 1573 on the University's official coat of arms. The motto "hinc luce et procula sacra" may be translated as "from hence issue light and sacred draughts [of learning and wisdom]."

CANTRELL LEGGE

Cantrell Legge (d. 1625) was appointed University Printer in 1601 while Legate was still actively printing for the University. The University was anxious to demonstrate its right to appoint up to three Printers at one time and a third appointment was also given by 1608 to Thomas Brooke (d. 1629), a graduate of Clare. Legge started his career as an apprentice to John Legate in 1589 and continued as his associate after becoming a freeman of the Stationers' Company in 1599. Like Legate, Legge sought commercially profitable works to print, these being primarily the Bible, psalters, primers, school books, and almanacs -- works on which members of the Stationers' Company believed it held monopolies.

In 1620 Legge precipitated another crisis with the Stationers' Company by printing an edition of Lily's Grammar and in 1623 the Privy Council ruled that the University was not to print Bibles, grammars, psalters, primers, or Books of Common Prayer. Without the rights to publish such works and to have them distributed in London, a University Printer could not make a living. The Stationers' victory was to be short lived, however. The University continued to battle for the independence of its press and to support its printers in challenging the Stationers' monopolies.

Thomas Taylor. A Commentarie upon the Epistle of Saint Paul Written to Titus. Cambridge: Printed by Cantrell Legge, 1619.

Thomas Taylor (1576-1633), Fellow of Christ's, was a renowned Puritan preacher, delivering his first sermon at the age of twenty-one, and preaching before Queen Elizabeth only four years later. His admirers said he stood "as a brazen wall against popery" and in 1608 he was censured by the Archbishop of York for denouncing the severe treatment the Puritans were then receiving. He had many supporters, however, and exercised a great deal of influence. By 1625 he had become minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury in London and after overcoming many obstacles was granted his doctorate by Oxford. He published a total of seventeen theological works.

THOMAS AND JOHN BUCK, LEONARD GREENE

In 1625, following the death of Cantrell Legge, the University appointed the brothers Thomas and John Buck as University Printers. Both were Cambridge Fellows of some distinction but neither had much experience in the printing business. Thomas Buck's tenure as Printer, however, was to last until 1668. His brother John took a much less active role although his name continued to appear in many imprints throughout the period. Thomas began to expand the operations of the press immediately on his appointment, leasing new premises in part of a former Augustinian Friary.

The Bucks' first partner was Leonard Greene, who had been appointed Printer in 1622. Greene was an experienced member of the Stationers' Company and provided a link with the London book trade. Although relations were not amicable between the partners, Greene complaining that the new premises were inconvenient to him and that his treatment by Thomas Buck was unfair, a number of works was published with the imprint including all three names. Greene continued as University Printer until his death in 1630.

In 1628, as a result of much lobbying and political manoeuvering by the University, Charles I issued a new charter confirming the University's privileges as granted in its original charter of 1534. The Stationers' Company immediately appealed to the Privy Council which issued a compromise ruling in 1629. The University would be permitted to publish unlimited quarto and folio editions of the Bible with the liturgy and the psalter. Up to three thousand copies of Lily's Grammar could be published each year. The University Printers immediately published a folio edition of the new Authorized Version of the Bible together with folio and quarto editions of the Book of Common Prayer and of Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms in Metre. All were to be reprinted frequently and gave the University the commercial business which their printers needed in order to survive. In addition, the Printers' relationship with the Stationers' Company became more amicable and Thomas Buck entered into several arrangements with its members for the printing of works to be sold by London stationers.

During his long tenure as University Printer, Thomas Buck, scholar as well as printer, published many outstanding literary works by such authors as George Herbert, Giles and Phineas Fletcher, Richard Crashaw, John Donne, and John Milton, whose 'Lycidas' first appeared in Obsequies to the Memorie of Mr. Edward King (1638). Buck's books were handsomely printed, often having elaborately engraved title pages.

ROGER DANIEL

In 1632 the University appointed Roger Daniel, a London printer and bookseller, to take the place of Leonard Greene. Daniel took over the lease of Buck's printing house and seems to have carried on much of the business on his own, while also maintaining a bookshop in London. One of the high points of Buck and Daniel's collaboration was their publication in 1638 of a folio Bible, the text of which had been edited with great care by a distinguished group of scholars. The work was much praised for its accuracy and became the standard text until the mid eighteenth century.

By the 1640s Daniel's name was appearing alone in Cambridge imprints and Thomas Buck had largely withdrawn from the printing business to devote himself to college and university affairs. Authors published by Daniel included the Cambridge Platonist, Henry More; the historian, Thomas Fuller; the poet, Francis Quarles; and the physician, William Harvey. Daniel also published political tracts and Royalist pamphlets in the 1640s which angered the House of Commons and resulted in his brief detention. He continued as University Printer, however, but was latterly inactive in Cambridge and had his patent cancelled for neglect in 1650.

John Cruso. Militarie Instructions for the Cavallrie. Printed by the Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1632.

John Cruso (d. 1681) became a Fellow of Caius College in 1639 but was ejected by the Parliamentarians in 1644 for his Royalist sympathies. He eventually became a member of the College of Advocates and Chancellor of St. David's. He wrote and translated many works on military subjects, Militarie Instructions being considered the most outstanding of early English books on the subject. The work has sixteen engraved plates, many of them double page or folded, all of a high quality. The copy displayed is open at an engraving showing the armour and weapons of a lancer.

John Donne. Six Sermons upon Severall Occasions. Cambridge: Printed by the Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge and are to be sold by Nicholas Fussell and Humphrey Mosley, 1634.

A posthumously published collection of sermons by the great metaphysical poet and Dean of St. Paul's who had died in 1631. Despite his reputation as a preacher, only six of Donne's sermons had been published in his lifetime. This volume was commissioned from Buck and Daniel by the London booksellers, Humphrey Mosley and Nicholas Fussell, and is evidence of the new arrangements that had evolved between the University Printers and the London stationers.

[John Swan] Specvlvm Mundi, or, A Glasse Representing the Face of the World. Cambridge: T. Buck and R. Daniel, 1635.

An exegesis of the first part of Genesis, this work describes that part of the world called into being by God on the first six days of Creation. The work is an epitome of the natural science of its day. Chapters touch on such phenomena as meteors, comets, rainbows, and whirlwinds, as well as describing many types of vegetation. Tobacco is included, although there is a warning against its abuse. The engraved title page is by William Marshall.

Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins. The Whole Book of Psalmes. Collected into English metre by Th. Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrew, with apt notes to sing them withall. Cambridge: Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel, 1638.

First published in 1628 after the Privy Council had granted permission to the University to print psalters in quarto and folio format. The psalter was reprinted frequently in the next decade.

Thomas Fuller. The Historie of the Holy Warre. Cambridge: Roger Daniel and are to be sold by John Williams, 1647.

A history of the Crusades by one of Cambridge's most illustrious graduates. Thomas Fuller (1608-1661) entered Queen's at the age of twelve. At twenty-one he was a Fellow Commoner at Sidney and a year later he had obtained his B.D. and left Cambridge for his first living at Broadwindsor in Dorset, where he wrote this work, the earliest of his celebrated histories. Fuller subsequently achieved much fame through his eloquent preaching and his dedication to the Royalist cause. He became

chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton's regiment during the Civil War and lived through many vicissitudes during the Protectorate, losing both his living and his library. After the Restoration he was made chaplain "in extraordinary" to the King and was himself restored to his former prebendary in Salisbury. Fuller's works received much attention both in his own day and in subsequent centuries, being much admired by readers as diverse as Coleridge and Lamb.

The Holy Warre was first published in 1639 and proved immediately popular, being reprinted the following year, and again in this edition of 1647. The engraved title page by William Marshall provides an epitome of the work.

Henry More. Philosophicall Poems. Cambridge: Roger Daniel, 1647.

Henry More (1614-1687), Fellow of Christ's from 1639 until his death, was the most celebrated of the Cambridge Platonists. Two earlier works on Platonism had already been published by Daniel at Cambridge.

JOHN FIELD

Daniel's immediate successor was John Legate, son of the earlier Legate who had been the second University Printer, and a member of the Stationers' Company. He appears to have done little printing at Cambridge, however, and his patent was cancelled in 1655 for neglect. John Field was then appointed University Printer. A supporter of Cromwell and the Parliament, Field already was "printer to the Parliament" and in 1656 Cromwell also bestowed upon him the Bible monopoly.

On receiving the University appointment, Field immediately built a new printing house in Silver Street which the Press was to occupy until 1827. He expanded the business greatly, issuing numerous Bibles, psalters, school books, and almanacs with little opposition from the Stationers' Company. His editions of the Bible, however, were heavily criticized for their textual inaccuracies and compared unfavourably with Buck and Daniel's edition of 1638. Field did print some outstanding works of learning: John Ray's Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium, Isaac Barrow's edition of Euclid; works by the Regius Professor of Greek and Master of Magdalene, James Duport; Thomas Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge; and editions of the classical writers Sophocles, Cicero, Terence, Sallust, and Statius. Despite Field's Parliamentarian sympathies, he survived the Restoration with no loss of position. In 1660 he issued the University's congratulatory verses to the King, two years after he had printed a collection of elegies on the death of Cromwell. He continued as University Printer until his death in 1668.

Sir Francis Vere. The Commentaries. Cambridge: John Field, 1657.

Vere had a distinguished military career, commanding English forces in the Netherlands in the 1590s and at the Battle of Nieuport in 1600. He wrote several books on military tactics and towards the end of his life set down this account of his experiences, which circulated in manuscript

among his friends. He died in 1609 and his notes were subsequently discovered by William Dillingham, Master of Emmanuel, who edited and published them.

Cambridge University. Musarum Cantabrigiensium Luctus & Gratulatio. Cantabrigiae: J. Field, 1658.

The University customarily issued collections of verse by its members to mark national events and significant occasions in the life of the Royal Family. This collection was written on the occasion of Oliver Cromwell's death and the accession of his son, Richard, to the Protectorate.

Cambridge University. Academiae Cantabrigiensis Σωστρα , sive, Ad Carolum II Reducem ... Gratulatio. Cantabrigiae: Joannes Field, 1660.

A collection of verse written by members of the University to celebrate the Restoration of Charles II to the throne. The contributors included Ralph Cudworth, John Worthington, James Duport, Thomas Gale, Thomas Smith (whose piece is in Hebrew) and the Vice-Chancellor, William Dillingham.

The Holy Bible Containing the Books of the Old and New Testament. And illustrated wth. chorographicall sculps by J. Ogilby. Cambridge: John Field, 1660.

The magnificent two-volume folio edition of the Bible published to celebrate the Restoration of the monarchy. John Ogilby was involved more as publisher than as artist. The one hundred and sixty-two plates were engraved after several leading Flemish artists of the day. In addition there were six etchings by Wenceslaus Hollar. Handsome as the volumes were, Samuel Pepys was unenthusiastic and declined a copy, claiming "It is like to be so big, that I shall not use it, it being too great to stir up and down without much trouble ..."

CASES 3 & 4: A DECLINE AND A NEW BEGINNING

JOHN HAYES

John Hayes was appointed University Printer, succeeding John Field, in 1669 and retained the office until 1705. He was an active and productive printer, publishing a large number of Bibles, psalters, almanacs, and school texts for which there was a predictable demand. Authors printed by him included Andrew Marvell, Richard Crashaw, Isaac Newton, Samuel Pufendorf, and the classical scholar, Joshua Barnes. A high point of Hayes's printing achievement was an edition of Euripides, edited by Barnes, which appeared in 1696 and which compared favourably to the editions published by the scholarly European presses. The output of the Press reflected changes in the University's curricula as theological works began to give way to scientific and philosophical ones, and a new interest was taken in carefully edited texts of the classical authors.

In general, however, Hayes's tenure as University Printer was not as distinguished as that of his predecessors. This was at least partly due to a secret agreement he made with a London stationer, George Sawbridge, whereby Sawbridge bought the lease to Hayes's printing house and his equipment in return for a share of the profits. Hayes thus was acting as a manager of the Press for Sawbridge in return for an annual payment and a rent-free house. When Sawbridge died Hayes continued the arrangement with the Stationers' Company, although the conditions of his appointment had specifically excluded any private agreements with the Company. By the 1690s, therefore, the Stationers' Company was actually in control of Cambridge printing.

Bernhard Varenius. Descriptio Regni Japoniae et Siam. Cantabrigiae: Joan. Hayes, 1673.

A compilation of accounts of Japan and Siam together with a discussion of their religions. The work included Varenius's translation of an account of travels in Siam by the famous Dutch navigator, William Cornelius Schouten. This compilation was first published in Amsterdam by Elzevir in 1649.

Varenius is regarded as a significant figure in the history of geographical studies. His Geographia Generalis (1650) was the first attempt to establish the study of geography on a scientific basis. The English edition, also published at Cambridge, was edited by Sir Isaac Newton.

Samuel Pufendorf. De Officio Hominis & Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem. Cantabrigiae: Joan. Hayes, 1682.

This celebrated treatise on natural law by the German jurist and philosopher, Samuel Pufendorf (1632-1694), shows the influence of Grotius and Hobbes and anticipates Rousseau's theory of the social contract. Pufendorf first published this work in 1673 in Sweden, while holding an appointment at the University of Lund.

Euripides. Euripides Quae Extant Omnia: Tragoediae Nempe XX... Item Fragmenta ... et Epistolae V. Cantabrigiae: Johan. Hayes, Impensis Richardi Green, 1694.

Edited by Joshua Barnes (1654-1712), Fellow at Emmanuel and subsequently Regius Professor of Greek. This was the first edition of the complete text of Euripides to be published in England. Unfortunately it included the Epistles which Richard Bentley had already demonstrated to be spurious, but despite this oversight the edition was well received and represents the summit of John Hayes's printing career.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY PRESS: RICHARD BENTLEY AND WILLIAM CROWNFIELD

In June of 1696 the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, proposed to the Senate that a new press be set up at Cambridge, directly under the University's control, and dedicated primarily to printing works of learning by the University's members. There had been growing dissatisfaction

with the system of appointing University Printers who supplied their own equipment, leased their own facilities, and made their own arrangements with the London book trade. The private agreements of Thomas Buck and John Hayes with the Stationers' Company had led to a disregard for the needs of the University and an excessive concentration on the publishing of profitable items like school texts, almanacs, and the Bible. Already in John Field's time, criticisms had been made of the lack of accuracy in Cambridge editions of the Bible. Now the University would own the type, the presses, and the premises of its new press, which would be governed by a body of "Curators" appointed by the Senate.

The whole scheme for a new press had been designed and urged by Richard Bentley (1662-1742), keeper of the Royal Library at St. James's, and at thirty-four, already recognized as one of the most brilliant classical scholars of his day. Member of the Royal Society, friend of Sir Isaac Newton, Christopher Wren, John Evelyn, and John Locke, and soon to become, in 1700, Master of Trinity, Bentley dreamed of a press that would be the English counterpart of the great scholarly presses of Europe and would present the brilliant work of his coterie to the world in a suitably distinguished manner. He was to interest himself deeply in the affairs of the new press over the next twenty-five years.

In July 1696 the University gave Bentley authority to purchase the types for the new press. Bentley sent Cornelius Crownfield, an experienced Dutch printer working in Cambridge, to The Netherlands to purchase the finest types he could find. Crownfield was later installed by Bentley as "Inspector" of the Press, acting as its manager from 1696 until he was appointed University Printer in 1705, following the death of John Hayes.

During the first years of the New Press Hayes continued in his position of University Printer, publishing almanacs, psalters, school books and other items for the Stationers' Company. There was little competition foreseen by the Stationers since the New Press was to publish only scholarly works by University members, and the two printing establishments functioned separately until Hayes's death. The initial premises for the New Press were in a converted theatre on Queen's Lane, only a few yards from Hayes's printing house. In 1707, now University Printer himself, Crownfield moved his presses to Hayes's establishment where they remained until the nineteenth century.

The first meeting of Curators was held in August 1698 to consider the first project for the Press -- the printing of quarto editions of various classical authors, edited by University scholars, to the order and at the expense of the London publisher, Jacob Tonson. Agreement was reached and the first of several quartos issued from the Press the following year. Handsomely printed in Crownfield's beautiful type, and authoritatively edited, the editions were an immediate success and established the reputation of the New Press. Undoubtedly the most outstanding achievement in the first twenty years, however, was the publication in 1705 of Suidas's Lexicon, edited by a German scholar, Ludolph Kuster, whom Bentley had persuaded to move to England and undertake the project. Bentley also initiated the publication of the second edition of Newton's Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica in 1713, engaging a young Cambridge mathematician, Roger Cotes, as editor. In addition, the Press published a number of works written or translated by Bentley, including his editions of Horace in 1711 and Terence

in 1726. The output of the press remained at first predominantly classical but there were also editions of works by the noted mathematician, William Whiston, a previously unpublished work by Sir Thomas Browne, and a work on oriental languages by Simon Ockley, Professor of Arabic.

Crownfield continued as University Printer until 1740. He operated four presses and employed up to seven compositors. The new Cambridge University Press was not a small enterprise and despite recurring financial problems, it produced in these years many works of scholarly significance and typographical excellence.

Horace. Opera. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, Impensis Jacobi Tonson bibliopolae Londin., 1699.

The first production of the new Cambridge University Press, printed to the order and at the expense of the London publisher Jacob Tonson. Edited by James Talbot, Fellow of Trinity and Regius Professor of Hebrew.

The elaborate frontispiece by Henry Cooke portrays a riverside view of the University with King's College Chapel prominent, and with "Father Cam" rising from the river. The figure in the medallion is a very free adaptation of the "alma mater" device.

Terence. Comoediae. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, Impensis Jacobi Tonson bibliopolae Londin., 1701.

Edited by John Leng (1665-1727), Fellow of St. Catherine's, one of the first Curators of the Press, and later Bishop of Norwich.

Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius. Opera. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, Impensis Jacobi Tonson bibliopolae Londin., 1702.

The last of the quartos published for Tonson. Edited by Arthur Annesley (1614-1686), Fellow of Magdalene and Member of Parliament for the University.

Simon Ockley. Introductio ad Linguas Orientales. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, Impensis Joannis Oweni typographi, 1706.

Ockley (1678-1720), graduate of Queen's, Fellow of Jesus, was a dedicated scholar of oriental languages, although he spent much of his life in straitened circumstances as a clergyman with a small country living. A pioneer in his field, he maintained that a knowledge of oriental languages was essential for the proper study of theology and in the Introductio he urged all young students to learn at least Hebrew and Arabic. In 1711 Ockley was appointed Professor of Arabic. He published several later works including an important history of the Saracens.

Horace. In Horatium Flaccum Notae & Emendationes Richardi Bentleii. Cantabrigiae: 1711.

Richard Bentley (1662-1742) was considered the most brilliant classical scholar of his day. He spent eight years preparing this major new edition

of Horace and introduced between seven and eight hundred emendations to the text. The work was printed at Bentley's own expense between 1703 and 1711. Although it was well received at the time, and quite eclipsed the Tonson quarto edited by John Talbot in 1699, later scholars have rejected many of the emendations.

The beautiful adaptation of the Cambridge emblem on the title page was engraved for Bentley by Simon Gribelin and was used in several other publications of this period.

Sir Isaac Newton. Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. Editio secunda auctior et emendatior. Cantabrigiae: 1713.

Richard Bentley initiated the publication of this second and much revised edition of Newton's outstanding work, which had first appeared in 1687. Newton left Cambridge in 1696 to become Master of the Mint and did not continue his work on a revised edition. In 1708 Bentley had several specimen pages printed at the University Press and sent them to Newton to show him some of the improvements in text and format that could be included in a new edition. After obtaining Newton's consent for a new edition, Bentley engaged an editor, Roger Cotes (1682-1716), a young and distinguished mathematician and Fellow at Trinity, who was already Professor of Astronomy. Cotes spent three years on the work, corresponding frequently with Newton. Printing began in 1709 but it was not until 1713 that Bentley could write to Newton: "At last your book is happily brought forth: and I thank you anew yt you did me the honour to be its conveyor to the world." Newton was not so generous to his editor, and no acknowledgement of Cotes's substantial contributions appeared in his introduction.

Sir Thomas Browne. Christian Morals. Published from the original and corrected manuscript of the author by John Jeffrey. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press for Cornelius Crownfield, Printer to the University, 1716.

Sir Thomas Browne's last work. After his death in 1682 the manuscript for this work was lent with other papers to Thomas Tenison, then Vicar of St.-Martin-in-the-Fields, and was lost. It was recovered several years later, and was given to Browne's daughter, Elizabeth Lyttleton. She worked with John Jeffrey, Archdeacon of Norwich, to prepare the manuscript for publication.

Bede. Historiae Ecclesiasticae Gentis Anglorum Libri Quinque. Cura et studio Johannis Smith. Cantabrigiae: Typis Academicis, 1722.

This major new edition of Bede was based in part on a newly discovered eighth-century Latin manuscript which had been recently acquired by the famous bibliophile, John Moore, Bishop of Ely. The editor, John Smith (1659-1715), a graduate of St. John's, later Treasurer of Durham Cathedral, spent much of the latter part of his life on the project but left it unfinished at his death. His son George (1693-1756) completed the work. It replaced all previous editions and was to remain the standard text until the end of the nineteenth century.

Terence, Phaedrus, and Publius Syrus. Publii Terentii Afri Comoediae, Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae, Publii Syri et Aliorum Veterum Sententiae. Ex recensione et cum notis Richardi Bentleii. Cantabrigiae: Apud Cornelium Crownfield, 1726.

One of Bentley's major scholarly achievements, this new edition of Terence includes a long essay on his use of metres. Bentley was the first editor to consider metrical problems and realize their bearing on the text. As a result he introduced several hundred new readings in this edition.

CASE 5: THE LATER EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Roger Long. Astronomy. Cambridge: The Author, 1742-1784.

Roger Long, divine and astronomer, became Master of Pembroke Hall in 1733, and later the same year, Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1750 he was appointed to the newly established Lowndean chair of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge. His Astronomy, which provides a complete history of astronomy and the related sciences, was unfinished at the time of his death. The task of completion was entrusted to William Wales and the Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne. The final book, published in 1784, was printed by J. Archdeacon, University Printer from 1766 to 1793.

Samuel Butler. Hudibras, in Three Parts, Written in the Time of the Late Wars. Corrected and amended. With large annotations, and a preface, by Zachary Grey. Cambridge: Printed by J. Bentham ... for W. Innys [etc.], 1744.

Butler's celebrated satire in verse was first published in 1633. The edition displayed here was the first to be printed at Cambridge. The illustrations by William Hogarth originally appeared in 1726, and were re-engraved for the Cambridge edition by J. Mynde. Although Zachary Grey's editing of the text was heavily criticised for its inaccuracy, publication of the work was a commercial success for its printer, Joseph Bentham, who served at the Press from 1740 to 1766.

Christopher Smart. On the Immensity of the Supreme Being. A Poetical Essay. 2nd edition. Cambridge: Printed by J. Bentham, 1751.

Thomas Seaton (d. 1741) provided in his will for an annual prize to be awarded to the Master of Arts who wrote the best poem in English on a subject, which "shall for the first year be one or other of the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years, till the subject is exhausted ...", the subject to be specified by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Professor of Greek. The relevant clause from Seaton's will is printed before each poem, with a certificate of award. The Seaton Prize was first offered in 1750, and was presented to Christopher Smart for his On the Eternity of the Supreme Being. Smart won the prize again in 1751 with this poem,

and in 1752 and 1753. In 1754 he did not compete, but was again successful in 1755 with On the Goodness of the Supreme Being, which was his last attempt.

Cambridge University. Gratulatio Academiae Cantabrigiensis Auspicatissimas Georgii III, Magnae Britanniae Regis, et Serenissimae Charlottae Principis De Mecklenburgh-Strelitz Nuptias Celebrantis. Cantabrigiae: J. Bentham, 1761.

The custom of publishing collections of poetry on important royal occasions was established at Cambridge in 1603 and continued well into the eighteenth century. This collection of epithalamia, written mostly in Latin by members of the University, was published on the occasion of the marriage of the recently crowned monarch George III to Princess Charlotte.

The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and Other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, According to the Use of the Church of England: together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches. Cambridge: Printed by John Baskerville ..., 1761.

In 1758 John Baskerville secured an appointment as University Printer under a special arrangement by which the University leased him its right to print Bibles and Prayer Books. Although the folio Bible of 1763 and the octavo Prayer Books produced by Baskerville were financial failures, they are splendid examples of the printer's art, and undoubtedly enhanced his considerable reputation.

Baskerville's Prayer Books exist in three editions and a variety of bibliographical states, the example displayed here being a later state of the second edition. The original selling price of 6s 6d, set for the first edition of 1760 and marked at the foot of the title page, was altered to 7s 6d later the same year, and to 8s 6d in 1761. Another interesting difference between early and late states involves the Royal prayers, which had to be altered by cancellation following the death of George II and the accession of George III in October 1761.

Richard Farmer. An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare: Addressed to Joseph Cradock, Esq. 2nd edition, with large additions. Cambridge: Printed by J. Archdeacon, 1767.

In a century when Cambridge University Press published few works of literary criticism, Richard Farmer's essay was an important contribution to Shakespearean scholarship, a field in which Cambridge later became renowned, especially in the twentieth century. In this essay, addressed to his friend and schoolfellow Joseph Cradock, Farmer convincingly demonstrates that the great poet's knowledge of the classics was based not on the original texts, but on translations, principally on North's Plutarch, and that for history he relied mainly on Holinshed. The Essay, seen here in a second enlarged edition, appears to have been Farmer's only published work. It was one of the first books printed by John Archdeacon.

CASE 6: THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Richard Porson. Notae in Aristophanem. Cantabrigiae: Sumptibus Collegii SS. Trinitatis, excudit J. Smith, 1820.

Renowned equally for his eccentricity and for his contributions to scholarship, Richard Porson was the greatest Hellenist of his day. At a time when comparative philology and the comparison of manuscripts were in their infancy, Porson established his reputation in the field of textual criticism and Greek prosody. His principal achievement was the emendation of the texts of the Greek dramatists -- Aristophanes, Euripides, and Aeschylus. On display are Porson's notes on Aristophanes, published posthumously under the editorship of P.P. Dobree, who succeeded Porson as Professor of Greek at Cambridge. The text is printed in Great Porson Greek, an attractive type face modelled on Porson's own elegant formal hand, which was free from the confusion often associated with Greek script. Porson supervised the cutting of the matrices for his type by Richard Austin, but died before the first book to be printed with his type, Aeschylus' Prometheus Vinctus, was published by Cambridge University Press in 1810. Porson Greek was widely imitated by other printers throughout the nineteenth century.

Charles Darwin. Extracts from Letters Addressed to Professor Henslow. Cambridge: For the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1835.

Darwin's theory of the origin of species by natural selection was profoundly influenced by the observations he made in his capacity as official geologist of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle from 1831 to 1836. Darwin had been chosen for the post on the recommendation of John Stevens Henslow, under whom he had studied botany at Cambridge. During the voyage Darwin corresponded frequently with Henslow about the geological, zoological, and botanical samples he was sending back to Cambridge. Extracts from ten of these letters were published, without the author's knowledge, in this rare pamphlet, which is Darwin's first complete published work. It was printed privately by the University Press for distribution to members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Adam Sedgwick. Discourse on the Studies of the University. 4th edition. Cambridge: Printed at the Pitt Press, by J. Smith, 1835.

William Whewell. Thoughts on the Study of Mathematics as a Part of a Liberal Education. Cambridge: Printed at the Pitt Press, by J. Smith, 1835.

In the 1820s and 1830s the University of Cambridge underwent a period of self-examination. The curriculum, with its strong emphasis on classical scholarship, was questioned by several leading Cantabrigians, who advocated a more liberal education through the strengthening of the teaching of the natural sciences. Adam Sedgwick, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, and William Whewell, polymath and Master of Trinity, were among the most ardent reformers. Sedgwick's Discourse, which originated as a sermon preached at Trinity College Chapel in December 1832, created a sensation; on Whewell's insistence Sedgwick published it in 1833, four editions appearing in the following two years. In it Sedgwick

promotes the teaching of the relatively new discipline of geology, as well as other natural sciences, at the same time delivering a trenchant criticism of utilitarian moral philosophy as exemplified by William Paley, whose works were obligatory reading for all Cambridge undergraduates. In his Thoughts, Whewell advocates the introduction of French analytical methods into the study of mathematics. Through the efforts of Sedgwick and Whewell and of other reformers such as Charles Babbage, George Peacock, George Biddell Airy, and John Herschel, Cambridge became universally renowned as the leading academic centre for the study of the sciences.

The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Translated out of the Greek: Being the Version Set Forth A.D. 1611 Compared with the Most Ancient Authorities and Revised A.D. 1881. Printed for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1881.

The decision to revise the Authorized translation of the Bible was taken at the Convocation of Canterbury in 1870. The task of revision was entrusted to two companies of scholars, one for the Old Testament, the other for the New, presided over by Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. C.J. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol respectively. According to the guidelines for revisors, alterations were to be kept to a minimum, the purpose of the revision being the re-establishment of the supposed purity of the 1611 Authorized (King James) Version, the text of which had been corrupted in the course of two and a half centuries of reprinting. The New Testament was completed in ten years, and was published on 17 May 1881. Within twenty-four hours of publication one million copies had been sold. The complete Bible was published in 1885.

Xenophon. Anabasis. A New and Enlarged Edition. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1881.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the University, recognizing its responsibility to education beyond Cambridge, embarked upon a programme of publications for schools. The Cambridge Bible for Schools, complete with historical and theological introductions, annotated text, and glossary, appeared in 1875. The same year saw the establishment of the Pitt Press series, which was designed to provide texts prescribed on the school syllabuses for examinations in English, French, German, and the classics. The whole series amounted to over two hundred titles. Seen here is Xenophon's Anabasis, annotated by Alfred Pretor.

Charles Montagu Doughty. Travels in Arabia Deserta. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1888.

Poet, scientist, and explorer, Doughty was a graduate of Caius College, where he studied geology and developed an increasing interest in poetry and philology. In 1870 he embarked upon his travels in the Middle East, and in 1876, after a year's study of Arabic in Damascus, he began two years of wanderings with the Bedouin, eventually reaching Mecca. His account of his experiences, written in an idiosyncratic style, was rejected by four publishers before Cambridge University Press, on the recommendation of William Robertson Smith, Professor of Arabic, agreed to print it

in a small edition. Although the original five hundred copies were slow to sell and were eventually remaindered, an abridged version edited by Edward Garnett established Doughty's account as a classic of travel literature. The full version, introduced by T.E. Lawrence, was re-published in 1921 by Jonathan Cape, as the first publication of that company.

CASES 7 & 8: THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Ernest Rutherford. Radio-Activity. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1904.

Born and educated in New Zealand, Ernest Rutherford became the first research graduate at the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics under the directorship of J.J. Thomson. Following the discovery of X-rays by Roentgen in 1895, Thomson and Rutherford began an investigation into the effects of radiation. In 1898 Rutherford became the Woodwardian Professor of Physics at McGill University, Montreal, where he continued his study of radiation with the assistance of the chemist, Frederick Soddy. Their investigations led to the transformation, or disintegration theory, which laid the foundations of atomic, and subsequently nuclear physics. During his tenure at McGill Rutherford wrote his Radio-Activity, the summation of his investigations to date. The first text-book on the subject, it was published by Cambridge University Press in an edition of two thousand copies, and was immediately recognized as a classic. In 1907 Rutherford relinquished his post at McGill to accept an appointment at the University of Manchester, where he made his greatest discovery: the nuclear structure of the atom. In 1921 he succeeded Thomson as Director of the Cavendish Laboratory. Called the greatest experimental physicist of his day, Rutherford was honoured many times. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1908; later he was knighted, and received the Order of Merit. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Edmund Spenser. The Faerie Queen. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1909.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the Arts and Crafts and private press movements were exerting a powerful influence on book production in Britain and elsewhere. Such an influence is discernible in several English literary texts produced by Cambridge University Press at this time. This attractive edition of Spenser's famous poem, printed in a regularized fifteenth-century roman type on hand-made paper, is limited to 350 copies. Despite the visual appeal of these editions, they were commercial failures and were eventually remaindered.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica: a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information. 11th edition. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1910-1911.

Originally published in three volumes "by a society of gentlemen in Scotland" in 1771, the Encyclopaedia Britannica had by 1902 reached ten editions. The last new edition, the ninth, had been published in twenty-one volumes between 1874 and 1888 by the Edinburgh firm of A. and

C. Black. By the time of the tenth edition (a reprint of the ninth), ownership of the Britannica had passed into the hands of two Americans, Horace Everett Hooper and Walter Montgomery Jackson, who, in conjunction with The Times newspaper, had made the tenth edition a great financial success. Work on a new edition followed in 1903, but by 1909 The Times had withdrawn from the venture, and an acrimonious dissociation between Hooper and Jackson had left the former without support for the partially completed encyclopaedia. After a lucrative proposal to Oxford University Press had been turned down, Hooper entered into negotiations with Cambridge University Press, and an agreement between the two parties was finally reached in 1910. The Press reserved the right to inspect all volumes prior to publication, but played no part in their preparation. Since Hooper had secured the necessary funds for the encyclopaedia's production, the agreement was very favourable for the Press, as it did not involve the University in any financial risk. Indeed, the venture promised to improve the financial situation of the Press at a difficult time. The eleventh edition duly appeared with the University's imprimatur in 1910, edited by Hugh Chisholm. Generally acknowledged as being the best edition of the Britannica, it contains over forty thousand entries (compared with the seventeen thousand contained in the ninth edition), many of which were written by leading experts. The eleventh edition was also a great commercial success, owing mainly to a flamboyant advertising and sales campaign conducted by Hooper, which many people at Cambridge considered to be undignified. Although sale of the encyclopaedia brought £16,000 in royalties to the Press, the University had no subsequent association with the publication of the Britannica.

Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell. Principia Mathematica. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1910-1913.

Principia Mathematica represents one of the most important collaborations in the history of philosophy and science. In 1903 Russell had published the first volume of his Principles of Mathematics, which provided a description of his scheme for the assimilation of mathematics and logic. A projected second volume, to be written in conjunction with Whitehead, was to have provided a symbolic account of this assimilation, but it never appeared. It was replaced by the three-volume Principia Mathematica, which established the reputations not only of its authors, but also of Cambridge University Press as the finest printers of mathematical books in the world. Principia is one of Cambridge's "Big Blue Books" - treatises on mathematics and physics, printed in large format, and bound in dark blue cloth. The three volumes displayed here are part of an extensive collection of materials by and about Bertrand Russell, recently acquired by the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library from Professor John Slater.

Siegfried Sassoon. Picture Show. Cambridge: Privately Printed, 1919.

Shortly after the Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918, Siegfried Sassoon turned up in Cambridge with a group of poems he wished to publish. Through his Cambridge connections he succeeded in having the collection, entitled Picture Show, privately printed by the University Press on hand-made paper, in a limited edition of two hundred copies, signed by the author. The attractive volume was designed by Bruce

Rogers, the distinguished American typographer, who was associated with the Press in the capacity of advisor between 1917 and 1919. The names of neither Rogers nor Cambridge University Press appear on the title page, though acknowledgement to the Press is made in the colophon.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A.W. Ward and A.R. Waller. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1920.

This pioneering work of English literary history was edited by A.W. Ward, one of the editors of the Cambridge Modern History, and A.R. Waller, Assistant Secretary to the Press. Originally issued in fifteen volumes between 1907 and 1916, it has been reprinted several times. The CHEL treats both major and minor figures in a chronological arrangement, and takes account of the influences of English and foreign literatures on each other. The scope of the work extends beyond purely literary concerns into other disciplines such as science, mathematics, philosophy, journalism, and sporting reminiscences.

The Fleuron: a Journal of Typography. Edited by Stanley Morison. No. VII. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1930.

The Fleuron was the brainchild of a group of prominent British typographers that included Francis Meynell, Stanley Morison, Holbrook Jackson, and Oliver Simon. Seven issues appeared between 1923 and 1930, the first four of which were printed by the Curwen Press under Oliver Simon's editorship. With the fifth number The Fleuron moved to Cambridge. The last three issues were edited by Stanley Morison, typographical advisor to Cambridge University Press, as well as to The Times newspaper and the Monotype Corporation. The Fleuron is devoted to the history of type design and printing and also provides information on contemporary developments in typography in Britain and abroad. Many of the articles on the history of type design, particularly those by Morison, have become classics. Morison's First Principles of Typography, originally written for the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in 1929, and revised for this issue of The Fleuron, was published as a monograph by Cambridge University Press in 1936.

The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature. Edited by F.W. Bateman. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1940.

Each chapter of The Cambridge History of English Literature included a bibliography, but the need for a separate, specifically bibliographical reference work was soon realized. The outcome was The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, published in 1940 in four volumes, under the editorship of F.W. Bateman. The purpose of the Bibliography was "to list and classify the whole of English studies as represented by the literature of the British Isles, both in primary and secondary sources". The work is divided into five chronological parts which are subdivided according to genre. Each section includes an introduction providing intellectual, social, and political background to the period under discussion. The CBEL thus serves as a short-hand history of English literature. In 1957 a Supplement was issued. A Concise Cambridge Bibliography of

English Literature appeared in 1958. A new edition, The New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, edited by George Watson and Ian Willison, was published in five volumes between 1967 and 1977.

Voltaire. Essay on Milton. Edited by Desmond Flower. Cambridge: Privately Printed, 1954.

The first Cambridge Christmas Book, produced in 1930 by Walter Lewis and Stanley Morison, began a tradition that was to last for forty-three years, interrupted only by World War II. In 1973, with the retirement of Brooke Crutchley, the University Printer, the series came to an end. The Christmas Books cover a wide range of subjects and were printed in limited numbers by the University Press "for presentation by the Printer to his friends in printing and publishing". The example shown here, Voltaire's Essay on Milton, typifies the care and attention that went into the design and production of these books. An interesting set of circumstances surrounds the printing of the Essay. The text employs a type produced from copies of the original punches made by John Baskerville, whose association with the University press has been mentioned earlier. After Baskerville's death his widow, unable to sell the punches to an English typefounder, eventually sold them to Caron de Beaumarchais for use in his private press at Kehl, near Strasbourg, where between 1784 and 1789 he published an edition of Voltaire. In 1936 the punches came into the possession of Messrs. Deberny et Peignot, who presented them to Cambridge University Press in 1953. The Essay is printed on paper made by W. & R. Balston of Maidstone, manufacturers of Whatman paper since 1770, and successors to James Whatman, who is credited with providing Baskerville with the first wove paper to be used in Europe. The Essay on Milton is one of the few pieces that Voltaire wrote in English, and had never been reprinted since his death. The text is edited by the bibliographer and Voltaire scholar Desmond Flower, who was instrumental in Cambridge's acquisition of the Baskerville punches.

Joseph Needham. Science and Civilisation in China. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1954-

The plan for Science and Civilisation in China took shape during the three years Needham spent in China in World War II as head of the British Scientific Mission. One of the most ambitious projects published by Cambridge University Press, its printing posed an immediate problem, as the Press possessed no Chinese type. The necessary size of type in sufficient quantities was eventually acquired from the Sino Press in London. The text page, designed by John Dreyfus, has two layers of footnotes, one in roman, the other in Chinese characters. One of the greatest landmarks of inter-cultural interpretation undertaken by one man, Science and Civilisation in China runs into many volumes and is still being issued.

Michael Ventris and John Chadwick. Documents in Mycenaean Greek: Three Hundred Selected Tablets from Knossos, Pylos and Mycenae, with Commentary and Vocabulary. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1956.

Few discoveries in classical archaeology and civilization have created as much excitement as the decipherment of Linear B, the name given to the

ancient script of Crete and mainland Greece in 1400-1200 B.C., first discovered by Sir Arthur Evans on tablets at Knossos in 1900-1905. Michael Ventris, an architect by training, studied Linear B as a hobby. Employing cryptographic methods in a novel way, in 1952 he speculated that the script was a syllabic form of Greek, even though it was written before the Greeks were believed to have come to Mycenae. He met Chadwick as the result of a radio broadcast, and together they proved conclusively that Linear B was an archaic form of Greek, and thus the earliest record of any Indo-European language apart from Hittite. Documents in Mycenaean Greek was the first full-length description and interpretation of the tablets bearing inscriptions in Linear B. Sadly, Ventris did not live to tackle Linear A, the non-Greek script of Crete; he was killed in a car accident in 1956, before the publication of his and Chadwick's historic book.

William Shakespeare. The Sonnets. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1966.

In 1919 A.R. Waller, a co-editor of The Cambridge History of English Literature, approached Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and John Dover Wilson, two distinguished Shakespearean scholars, about the possibility of producing an edition of Shakespeare for the University Press, to be designed by Bruce Rogers. The result was the Cambridge Shakespeare, published in thirty-nine volumes, beginning in 1921 with The Tempest. The two men co-edited the comedies, Quiller-Couch being responsible for the literary annotations, Dover Wilson for the text. The remaining works were edited by Dover Wilson alone, the last volume appearing in 1966, three years before his death. In a postscript to The Sonnets, the final volume to appear, Dover Wilson remarked that over the forty-five years of publication, Shakespearean scholarship had advanced to such an extent, that it was necessary to produce a new edition: The New Cambridge Shakespeare is now being issued.

D.H. Lawrence. The Letters. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979-

The value of correspondence in contributing to the understanding of an author's personal biography, creative works, or the course of historical events, has long been recognized. In recent years Cambridge University Press has been engaged in publishing a series of scholarly editons of the correspondence of such important and diverse figures as Sir Isaac Newton, King George III, Thomas Babington Macaulay, G.E. Morrison, Joseph Conrad, and D.H. Lawrence. Shown here is a new edition of the letters of D.H. Lawrence, of which three of a projected seven volumes have been published. This major scholarly edition gives a full and careful transcript of every surviving letter or postcard written by Lawrence, and is provided with editorial notes identifying recipients, explaining allusions, and wherever possible, supplying the letters to which Lawrence was responding. The Letters are designed to serve as companion volumes to the Cambridge Edition of the Works of D.H. Lawrence, currently being published.

EAST READING ROOM: A SELECTION OF WORKS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Robert Bowes. Biographical Notes on the University Printers from the Commencement of Printing in Cambridge to the Present Time. Cambridge, 1886.

S.C. Roberts. A History of the Cambridge University Press 1521-1921. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1921.

Cambridge University Press: Notes on its History & Development. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press, 1925.

Bentley House and the Evolution of Cambridge Publishing. London: Cambridge University Press, 1938.

E.P. Goldschmidt. The First Cambridge Press in its European Setting. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1955.

S.C. Roberts. The Evolution of Cambridge Publishing. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1956.

D.F. McKenzie. The Cambridge University Press, 1696-1712: a Bibliographical Study. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1966.

Stanley Morison. A Tally of Types. With additions by several hands; edited by Brooke Crutchley. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1973.

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WEST READING ROOM: CAMBRIDGE SERIES OF HISTORIES

The model for the collaborative histories for which Cambridge University Press has become renowned during this century was established by the Cambridge Modern History, first conceived in 1896. The rise in prominence of historical studies at the University during the second half of the nineteenth century, together with developments in historiography and the accessibility of archives, convinced the Syndicate of the desirability of publishing a history that was universal in scope, and free from national bias, and which would outshine the great French collaborative Histoire générale, edited by Lavisse and Rambaud. To Lord Acton was entrusted the enormous task of preparing a detailed plan of the work, and of enlisting the one hundred and sixty contributors who were to participate in the project. For five years Acton worked tirelessly before ill health forced his retirement; he died in 1902, before the first volume, devoted to the Renaissance, was published.

Editorial duties were assumed by Adolphus William Ward, who had served as Acton's assistant since 1897, and by G.W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. The History was published in instalments between 1902 and 1912, and a special oak bookcase to house the set was offered to purchasers. A popular as well as an educational success, the Cambridge Modern History was soon followed by the Cambridge Mediaeval History, planned by J.B. Bury and published between 1911 and 1936, and the Cambridge Ancient History which appeared between 1923 and 1929. A New Cambridge Modern History, planned by Sir George Clark, was issued in 1957.

The general histories have been supplemented by more specialized treatments of geographical and political areas, such as Africa, China, Poland and Iran. Others are devoted to Classical Literature and Philosophy, Economics, the Bible, Islam, and Judaism. Adorned in colourful dust-jackets, several examples of the Cambridge histories are displayed here.

Exhibition by Katharine Martyn and Philip Oldfield

Cover design by Thomas Reid

Exhibition mounted by Emrys Evans and Linda Joy